

THE HAWAIIAN STAR.

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
EXCEPT SUNDAY
BY THE HAWAIIAN STAR NEWSPAPER
COMPANY, LTD.

WALTER G. SMITH, Managing Editor,
WM. P. TILDEN, Business Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
Per Year in Advance, \$5.00
Per Month in Advance, .50
Foreign, per Year in Advance, 10.00

ADVERTISING RATES:
Rates for transient and regular advertising
may be obtained at the publication office.
Bell Telephone Number 257. Mutual 365.

FRIDAY, JUNE 30, 1893.

We have seen nothing more unwarranted of late than the *Bulletin's* attack on Hon. W. O. Smith for his part in the attempt to remove the lepers from Kalaia. He is accused of having "meddled" when he was simply carrying out the behests of a statute he is sworn to execute. The *Bulletin* argues that as lepers and non-lepers were living together in peace at Kalaia they should have been let alone. Carried to its logical end such a plea would mean that wherever the victims of the white plague are contented to stay, even though they are in contact with uninfected persons, they should not be disturbed. A rule of procedure like that would do away with Molokai and spread leprosy so broadcast that the world would shun the Hawaiian group as a plague spot. The greatest good to the greatest number, which is the just end of sanitary legislation, requires that all lepers on these islands be segregated at the place where they can be watched and cared for.

ONE of the press correspondents here reports the ex-Queen as saying that she will never set her foot in Iolani Palace again because of its "desecration." This is what might be called richness! When one comes to think of the special features of sanctity which were imparted to the palace by David Kalakaua and Liliuokalani—not to speak of the Rogues' Gallery as a whole—the idea that the palace has been desecrated by President Dole, Minister Damon and their conferees becomes exceedingly funny. As to the ex-Queen not setting her foot in Iolani again, that has been provided for by certain circumstances which won't give her the chance.

The death of Senator Stanford removes the most creditable figure of that group of capitalists which built the Central Pacific railway. Though a man of vast means and high position, Senator Stanford preserved his democratic ways and went about doing good. He will be remembered for his benefactions, educational and otherwise, long after the names of Huntington and Hopkins shall have been forgotten. The good he did lives after him. There was no evil to be interred with his bones.

NO ONE seems to want the Hawaiian mission as a gift. The reason doubtless is that few politicians in the United States think it can be made to last long. Annexation may come and abolish the ministry whereupon the incumbent would find that he had permitted the President to discharge political obligations to him with a mess of pottage. It is very doubtful if any high-class man can be got to take the post.

THE impression that Liliuokalani gave her whole case away in the Neumann power of attorney is shared by the press of the United States. An extract from the *Chronicle*, printed elsewhere, gives a glimpse of the prevailing view. On all sides there is but one verdict upon the duplicity, perfidy and selfishness which the text of the document reveals.

THE financial crisis in California has become very acute. The failure of the Pacific Bank at San Francisco and of banks in Los Angeles, San Diego, Riverside and San Bernardino must create widespread distress. There is little in the Eastern financial outlook to warrant the belief that help can be had for the suspended institutions from trans-Mississippi capital.

THE motion to dismiss the conspiracy cases has been denied, and the atmosphere about the three musketeers of royalty has begun to take a very cerulean hue.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

President Carnot is ill.
Four Los Angeles banks have failed.
Cubans are agitating for home rule.
Evans the bandit has been baptized.
The Viking ship has arrived in New York.
The Duke of Veragua has sailed for home.
The Monterey has gone to Puget Sound.
There are more earthquakes in Greece.
The Santa Fe will make a reduction in Fair rates.

No war ship has yet been selected to go to Samoa.

The Princess Eulalia has visited Niagara Falls.
Walter Besant, the English novelist, is in New York.

The cholera scourge is slowly working towards Paris.
The Princess Eulalia sailed for Europe on the 24th.

Embezzler Flood at San Francisco has been found guilty.
President Cleveland and family have gone to Buzzard's Bay.

Ex President Sacaza of Nicaragua is going to San Francisco.
The British ship Royal Arthur has arrived at Santa Barbara.

Lizzie Borden has been acquitted of the New Bedford homicide.
The famous Blaney stone is on exhibition at the World's Fair.

Marie Wainwright, the actress, is to marry a Tacoma millionaire.
A political revolution is likely to break out at any time in Peru.

Salton sea is again being filled with water from the Colorado river.
Russian immigrants have been prohibited from entering Hamburg.

The California building at the World's Fair has been formally opened.
Judge Blatchford of the United States Supreme Court is ill of paralysis.

Wille Wilde denies the charges made against him by Mrs. Frank Leslie.
The State Department professes ignorance of any Chinese boycott.

Grand Duke Alexander of Russia has been visiting the World's Fair.
A number of cases of cholera are reported from provincial towns in France.

The Oregon and Washington Mortgage Company of Portland has failed.
The town of Virginia, in northern Minnesota, has been wiped out by fire.

The Farmers' Exchange Bank and a savings bank of San Bernardino have failed.
A drunken man jumped from Brooklyn bridge on June 19th, but was uninjured.

The capture of the Cimarron robbers has been reported from Indian Territory.
Foreign World's Fair exhibitors express a willingness to come to San Francisco.

A long lost mine, rich in lead and silver, has been rediscovered on Santa Catalina island.
Over a million dollars' damage has been done by forest fires in Minnesota and Wisconsin.

The Partenope, loaded with coal for Ewa plantation, left Newcastle on June 20th for this port.
Colonel Ainsworth and three others have been held responsible for the Ford's theatre accident.

President Cleveland is to act as arbitrator in the boundary dispute between Brazil and Argentina.
Three hundred and seventeen deaths from cholera are reported in Mexico from June 13th to June 16th.

During a circus at River Falls, Wis., lightning struck the tent. Seven persons were killed and thirty injured.
An attempt to rob a train on a Missouri road was foiled by the engineer's turning on the hot water through a hose.

The new passenger whaleback Christopher Columbus made the run from Chicago to Milwaukee, ninety-seven miles, in four hours.
The family of T. S. Scanlon, the City Treasurer of Huntington, W. Va., are in a precarious condition, having been poisoned by something eaten at breakfast.

Advices from Guana Juato say that the air is full of rumors of revolution in that State. All the Mexican national troops on the Rio Grande are being massed in the State.
American capital now controls the Inman and Red Star line of ocean steamers and is to have five fine ships built by the Cramps which will float the stars and stripes.

A lone highwayman held up a stage near Jackson, Cal., on June 15th. He killed the Wells-Fargo guard on the box and slightly wounded the driver. The horses ran away with the coach, though two of them were shot, and the robber was killed. He escaped to the brush and parties are out hunting for him.

FAMOUS WIDOWS TO MEET.
Mrs. Grant and Mrs. Davis to be Guests Under the Same Roof.

NEW YORK, June 16.—At Cranstons on the Hudson, within sight of the old military academy from which two men who did their best, one to defend, the other to destroy, the Union were graduated so many years ago, there is soon to happen a touching and picturesque thing.

The widows of these two men will be housed under the same roof. They will meet daily in the most friendly intercourse, although their husbands fought on the opposite sides of a great contest.

Mrs. General Grant is now a guest at Cranstons, and towards the end of the month Mrs. Jefferson Davis is also to come there for a considerable stay. The two have never yet happened to meet.

Mrs. Grant spoke very feelingly this afternoon about Mrs. Davis' approaching visit. She said she would be delighted to see her, and added: "I have never before had an opportunity of meeting Mrs. Davis, and so I hope she is really coming. Last year when she was expected here and did not come I was much disappointed. I shall welcome her as I did Princess Eulalia when she came to West Point. Why should we not meet as friends? I shall be unfeignedly glad to see Mrs. Davis."

AN OCEAN TRAGEDY.

A BRITISH BATTLE SHIP SUNK BY ANOTHER.

Loss of the Flagship Victoria in the Mediterranean—An Immense Death List.

LONDON, June 23.—A most terrible calamity has befallen the British battleship Victoria, the flagship of the Mediterranean squadron, and hundreds of lives have been lost.

The Victoria, which flew the flag of Vice-Admiral Sir George Tryon, K. C. B., was run into off Tripoli by the British battleship Camperdown, also belonging to the Mediterranean squadron and under the command of Captain Charles Johnstone.

The Victoria had an enormous hole made in her side, through which the water poured in torrents. The immense hull of the Victoria at once began to settle, and before those on board her could cast loose the small boats she went to the bottom, carrying down with her nearly all on board.

Some of the officers and crew managed to get out of the suction caused by the sinking vessel and were rescued. Among those lost is Vice-Admiral Tryon.

The first reports of the disaster stated that about 200 men had been drowned, but later dispatches show that the loss of life was far greater, not less than 400 of the officers and crew of the Victoria having gone down with their ship.

The Victoria was a twin-screw battleship of 10,470 tons and 14,000-horse power. She mounted fifteen guns.

The Camperdown is also a first-class screw battleship. She is of 10,600 tons and 11,500 horse power, and carries ten guns.

Admiral Sir George Tryon was Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean station.

LATER.—Rear-Admiral Albert H. Markham of the Trafalgar, the flagship of the Rear-Admiral on the Mediterranean, telegraphed to the Admiralty from Tripoli, under date of to-day, as follows: "I regret to report that while maneuvering off Tripoli this afternoon the Victoria and Camperdown collided; the Victoria sank in fifteen minutes in eighteen fathoms of water. She lies bottom up."

The Camperdown ran struck the Victoria forward on her turret on the starboard side. Twenty-one officers were drowned. Two hundred and fifty-five men were saved.

The injury to the Camperdown has not yet been fully ascertained, but was serious and will necessitate her going in dock for repairs. I propose to send the survivors to Malta.

LONDON, June 23.—The complement of officers and crew of the Victoria comprised 600 men. It is now estimated that the total number of lives lost is 350.

The first dispatches concerning the accident led to the belief that the disaster had occurred off the coast of Tripoli, in northern Africa. Later advices show that the scene of the calamity was near Tripoli, a port town on the eastern Mediterranean, fifty miles north of Beyrut, Syria, and a comparatively short distance from the island of Cyprus.

The Camperdown, the vessel that did the damage, is a steel ship of 10,600 tons, driven at a speed of seventeen knots an hour by engines of 11,500 horses power. Her armor, which in places is fourteen inches thick, weighs nearly 3,000 tons, and her guns and barbettes add 1,500 tons more. She is 330 feet long, 68 feet 6 inches broad and 27 feet deep. She carries four 13½-inch 63-ton guns in barbettes, and six 6-inch 4-ton guns in the sides. In addition she has a secondary battery of smaller guns. She was launched in 1885. She is a type of the "Admiral class" of war ships, in which the attempt was made to protect the vital parts of the vessel and leave less essential parts unarmored.

THE PACIFIC BANK FAILS.
Downfall of a Big Institution—Depositors Lose Nothing.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 23.—The Pacific Bank is in serious trouble, and at a late hour yesterday its directors concluded to suspend business. The doors of its banking-house, on the north-west corner of Sansome and Pine street were closed to-day, and on them the following notice is posted:

NOTICE.
The universal and continued contraction of the money market and the general inability to realize upon assets, have made it necessary for us to suspend business. Depositors will be paid in full.

All the morning the bank was visited by depositors, who wished to satisfy themselves that it had actually failed, but they quickly comprehended the situation and quietly went away. The usual crowds of curiosity-loving people, who had no interest in the bank, assembled, but there was nothing out of the ordinary for them to see. Inside of the bank all the officers and clerks were at their posts, and were hard at work upon their books and accounts.

The failure of the Pacific Bank has excited no surprise in financial and general business circles, for it had been an open secret for a long time that the bank was weak, and the knowing ones governed themselves accordingly.

AN OFFICIAL STATEMENT.
R. H. McDonald Jr., Vice-President of the Pacific Bank has made the following statement of the bank's condition and how it came to fail: "The

capital stock of the bank is \$1,000,000, surplus, \$800,000; undivided profits, \$50,000. Our individual deposits are \$700,000; due Eastern Banks, \$400,000; country banks, \$80,000; certificates of deposit, \$200,000; time certificates of deposit, \$250,000; total, about \$1,600,000. Against this we have \$1,600,000 bills receivable, \$1,000,000 in bonds; real estate, etc., \$800,000; so that if the capital and surplus were swept aside we would still have enough to take care of our depositors.

"By reason of the disturbed condition of finances in the commercial world and the contracted supply of money available for business uses, we have been unable to collect our loans and to convert our assets with sufficient rapidity to meet the exceptional needs of our depositors. We therefore felt bound, in justice to all concerned, to suspend payments for the present. Should no satisfactory arrangements for an early continuance be effected, the depositors will soon be paid in full, with interest, and the assets, if properly handled, will yield the shareholders \$2,000,000, or 200 per cent. on the par value of the capital stock. The stock is held in wealthy hands representing millions of money, and the liability is such on each shareholder as to preclude the possibility of loss to depositors. Our present liabilities, outside of foreign capital and surplus, are only about \$1,600,000, and considerable of this is subject to reduction by offsets."

THE REAL TROUBLE.

The real trouble with the Pacific Bank has been that its funds were largely loaned upon a class of securities which were not first-class and could not be realized upon when the bank was in need of money. These securities included bonds of the electric railroads of Los Angeles, the Phoenix Water Works, California Fruit and Raisin Growers, lands at Madera, Mohawk canal and mortgages upon schemes of like character.

THE DEPOSITORS.

According to Vice-President McDonald's statement the Pacific Bank owes its depositors \$700,000. The number of the depositors is said to be about 1,300. The largest depositor is R. H. McDonald, who has \$100,000 to his credit and next comes Captain J. M. McDonald, who has \$75,000. The largest outside deposit is said to be \$15,000, and the other deposits range from \$20 to \$5,000 and are quite numerous. The bank's exchanges at the clearing-house have been light for a long time past and this indicated that the line of city depositors was quite small.

HAS FAITH IN BLOUNT.

A Hawaiian Official Thinks He Will Favor Annexation.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Mr. Hastings, Secretary of the Hawaiian Legation, has arrived in Washington, having left Honolulu June 1st. In an interview Mr. Hastings said: "So far as the annexation sentiment is concerned, I can only say that it is growing daily. There never has been any intention on the part of Mr. Blount, either as Commissioner or Minister, to restore the royalists to power. We believe when Mr. Blount submits his report it will be found to coincide with the views of those who have the welfare of the Islands at heart. The Provisional Government has the confidence of the people."

Whether or not Mr. Blount has resigned his new position as Minister instead of Commissioner to Hawaii cannot be definitely determined here. The State Department still carries Blount's name on the register as Minister and refuses to admit that he has resigned. In view of these facts the published statements, which say the place has been offered to Consul General Crittenden in Mexico, and to Judge Sneed of Tennessee, become a little perplexing, inasmuch as it is positively said Blount's place is not regarded as vacant, and consequently it has not been tendered to any one.

AN IMPROVEMENT PREDICTED.

Money to Be Easier Within the Next Thirty Days.

NEW YORK, June 21.—Despite the general disturbed condition of the money market and the continued high rates on call in the street, bullish forecasts of the condition to prevail about this time next month are increasing. A member of a leading investment house, who generally leans toward ultraconservatism, declared his conviction that there would be a radical improvement in the Wall street situation within the next thirty days. He looks for gold imports within two weeks.

HAWAIIAN POLITICS.

There have been developed two very interesting and significant facts in Hawaiian politics, the one being the occupation of the palace in Honolulu by the Provisional Government, the other the publication of the ex-Queen's statement that she surrendered to the Provisional Government, and not to the United States, as her partisans have claimed.

In one sense it makes no difference whether the Provisional Government occupy the Iolani Palace or whether it find headquarters somewhere else, for it can rule equally well from one place as from another, but inasmuch as the occupation of the royal palace bespeaks the final overthrow of the monarchy, it lends prestige to the Provisional Government, and that means a great deal with the natives of the Hawaiian Islands.

The disclosure of the contents of the letter of attorney given to Paul Neumann does not put the ex-Queen in a very enviable light. It appears that she was more concerned in securing an allowance for herself, through the mediation of the United States, than with the future of her subjects. The crown was only a means to an end, and that end was not the political prosperity

of Hawaii, but a good, round annuity for her ex-majesty Liliuokalani.

There is another item of news from Hawaii which deals rather with American politics than with Hawaiian, and that is the conduct of Claus Spreckels on his present visit to the islands. He seems strongly disposed to put the screws on to the sugar planters and to hamper them in every way in their business. The explanation of this course is to be found, obviously, in Mr. Spreckels' interest in the sugar trust of the East. He probably has no personal animosity against the Hawaiian sugar planters, but the sugar trust does not want an output of 300,000,000 pounds of sugar a year, which, were the Hawaiian islands annexed, would receive a bounty of two cents per pound. This is, from the sugar trust's standpoint, ample reason for opposing annexation on the one hand and limiting the output of Hawaiian sugar on the other. It is purely a matter of business with Claus Spreckels, who is acting for himself and his associates in the sugar trust.—*Chronicle*.

BY AUTHORITY.

PROCLAMATION.

EXECUTIVE BUILDING,
Honolulu, June 30, 1893.

It is hereby ordered that until further notice, the right of the writ of Habeas Corpus is hereby suspended and Martial Law is hereby declared to exist in and throughout the Districts of Honolulu and Waimea on the Island of Kauai.

(Signed) SANFORD B. DOLE,
President of the Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands and Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Approved: J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.
W. O. SMITH,
Attorney-General.

ACT 40.

AN ACT TO INCREASE THE FACILITIES TO DEPOSITORS AND PROVIDING FOR TERM DEPOSITS IN THE HAWAIIAN POSTAL SAVINGS BANK.

Be it enacted by the Executive and Advisory Councils of the Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands:

Section 1. The Postmaster-General, as manager of the Postal Savings Bank, with the consent and approval of the Minister of Finance, may issue to any person Term Deposit Certificates in the name of the Hawaiian Postal Savings Bank, for deposits of not less than Five Hundred Dollars, nor more than Five Thousand Dollars.

Section 2. The amount so deposited shall draw interest at a rate not to exceed six per cent. per annum to be computed in accordance with the law regulating the Bank. Such deposits shall not in the aggregate exceed \$150,000, at any one time.

Section 3. The term for which any deposit shall be received under this Act shall not exceed twelve months.

Section 4. The form of the said certificates shall be as follows, and shall contain the conditions hereinafter set forth:

HAWAIIAN POSTAL SAVINGS BANK.

CERTIFICATE.

No.
Honolulu, 1893.
Received from Dollars on Deposit, payable in Coin on presentation of this Certificate, properly indorsed. This deposit is made for months, and will bear interest from 1893, at the rate of per cent. per annum, and in accordance with the conditions printed hereon.
Interest
Approved:
Minister of Finance.

CONDITIONS.

Present this certificate at the Postal Savings Bank at the expiration of the term stated hereon. Interest will cease at that date.

Holders at a distance may indorse this certificate and send by mail to the Postal Savings Bank, when it will be paid.

This Certificate may be transferred by endorsement, and principal with interest will be paid to the holder hereof.

Section 5. This Act shall take effect from the day of its publication.

Approved this 15th day of June, A.D. 1893.

(Signed) SANFORD B. DOLE,
President of the Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands.

(Signed) J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.

WATER NOTICE.

In accordance with Section 1 of Chapter XXVI of the Laws of 1886, all persons holding water privileges or those paying water rates are hereby notified that the water rates for the term ending December 31, 1893, will be due and payable at the office of the Honolulu Water Works, on the 1st day of July, 1893.

All such rates remaining unpaid for fifteen days after they are due, will be subject to an additional 10 per cent.

Rates are payable at the office of the Water Works, in the Kapuniwa Building. All amounts over ten dollars, payable in United States gold coin.

ANDREW BROWN,
Supt. Honolulu Water Works.

Honolulu, June 16, 1893. 74 1m

IRRIGATION NOTICE.

Holders of Water Privileges, or those paying Water Rates, are hereby notified that the hours for using water for irrigation purposes, are from 6 to 8 o'clock A.M., and 4 to 6 o'clock P.M., until further notice.

ANDREW BROWN,
Supt. Honolulu Water Works.

Approved: J. A. KING,
Minister of the Interior.

Honolulu, H. L. April 1st, 1893.
6-1f

General Advertisements.

Genuine Clearance Sale!

All Goods in our Large and Varied Stock Marked Down to the Lowest Prices.

Brewer Block.

EGAN & GUNN.

514 Fort Street.

Call and see the bargains we are offering.

Grand Excursion to Kahului

JULY 4th JULY 4th

The Steamer "Likelike"

Will leave Honolulu, Monday Afternoon, July 3rd, at 5 o'clock, arriving at Kahului early Tuesday Morning, July 4th. Leaving Kahului, Tuesday Night, July 4th, will arrive at Honolulu, Wednesday Morning, July 5th.

TICKETS

For the Round Trip: CABIN, \$7.50;
DECK, \$3.00.

WILDER'S STEAMSHIP CO.

Honolulu, June 23d, 1893.

76d

1776.

1893.

IXL HURRAH FOR THE 4th JULY IXL

Just landed ex "Australia" for the I X L,
a large stock of assorted

FIRE WORKS!

Fire Balloons, Torpedoes, Fire Crackers, Toys, Pistols, Etc.
Extra Colored Roman Candles, 6 to 12 balls.
Extra Colored Sky Rockets, 1 to 4 lbs.
Colored Fire (red, white, blue & green), in 1 lb. tins.
Assorted Cases Fire Works, \$15, \$20 and \$25.

American

Bunting



Silk and Cotton

FLAGS,

ALL SIZES.

American Stars and Stripes, and Red, White and Blue Bunting for decorating.

American Enamelled Button-hole Buttons at the I X L.

American Silk Pocket Handkerchiefs at the I X L.

Island orders promptly attended to. These Goods are new and fresh, of the best quality, and will be sold at the Lowest Cash Prices at the

I X L, Corner King and Nuuanu Streets.

6-1f

New Arrivals this Week!!

323 Cases ex Steamship "Monowai."

6 Cases ex Steamship "Alameda."

40 Cases ex Steamship "Miowera."

58 Cases ex Steamship "Gaelic."

New Goods,

Latest Styles,

IMMENSE VARIETY.

T.MEO. M. DAVIES & CO.

60 2m

CHILDREN AND INFANTS' Hats and Bonnets.

Immense Variety at

N. S. SACHS,

104 Fort Street - - Honolulu.

CHILDREN'S CAMBRIC HATS, all colors, 60 cents and upwards; Lace-trimmed MULL HATS, in delicate shades, from \$1.75 upwards.

CHILDREN'S SILK HATS, POKES and BONNETS.

CHILDREN'S LACE BONNETS, Infants Muslin BONNETS from 50 cents and upwards.

SUN BONNETS in great variety at 25 cents and upwards.

AT A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF CHILDREN'S WHITE DRESSES, neatly made at 60, 75 cents and upwards.

CHILDREN'S Silk and Cashmere COATS and WRAPS. Infants' Complete outfits.

3-1f